

03/15/2006 03:44 8775714228

EFA

PAGE 01/01

BELL BOYD & LLOYD

Fax: 3128278000

Mar 15 2006 15:16

P.02



Application No.: 09/924,975
Response to Advisory Action dated January 5, 2006

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Franz Asleitner

Appl. No.: 09/924,975

Conf. No.: 3146

Filed: August 8, 2001

Title: METHOD FOR TRANSMITTING CONTROL INFORMATION BETWEEN A
LINE-SWITCHING AND A PACKET-SWITCHING COMMUNICATIONS
NETWORK

Art Unit: 2665

Examiner: Alpus Hsu

Docket No.: I12740-268

Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

STATEMENT PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §1.55(a)(4) (MPEP 201.15)

I, Yvonne Feldman, am a translator and I am fluent in both the English and German languages. I certify that I have reviewed the English translation of the certified copy of German patent application DE 100 38 688.1 and hereby state that the translation is accurate.

Respectfully submitted,

Yvonne Feldman

1455 North Paulina,
Chicago, IL
60622

Dated: March 15, 2006

Description

Method for transmitting control information between a line-switching and a packet-switching communications network

The invention relates to a method for transmitting control information between a line-switching and a packet-switching communications network as claimed in the precharacterizing clause of patent claim 1. In addition, the invention relates to a control unit, a communication device and a communication terminal as claimed in the precharacterizing clauses of patent claims 12, 13 and 14. In this case, signaling messages which are used in the line-switching communications network and comprise control information are converted into signaling packets which are used in the packet-switching communications network and comprise control information.

Originally, various types of communications networks were developed in order to transmit voice, data and video data. Owing to the various options for use of these communications networks, different services were developed, for example voicemail in conventional line-switching communications networks, and electronic mail in packet-switching communications networks, in particular in the Internet. Nowadays, voice, data and video services can be handled by both types of communications networks. Supplementary services (such as call transfer and call forwarding) can now also be used in packet-switching communications networks. At the moment, Standards are being defined and discussed, for example in the H.323-based series of ITU-T Recommendations (H.323, H.225, H.450: ITU-T Recommendations) for packet-switching communications networks. An H.323 architecture for supplementary services is known from pages 118-125 of the article "Supplementary Services in the H.323 IP Telephony Network" by Markku Korpi and Vineet Kumar published in the IEEE Communications Magazine in July 1999, which describes one

option for interaction of services between line-switching and packet-switching communications networks.

This article introduces a solution approach relating to the way in which user-channel-related signaling messages for controlling, requesting and (de)activating service features offered in the line-switching communications network can be mapped onto signaling packets used in the packet-switching network in accordance with a standardized transmission protocol. The signaling messages in the line-switching communications network are preferably DSS1 messages, as defined in the ITU Standards Q.931 and Q.932. The standardized H.225 signaling protocol is preferably used as the transmission protocol for the signaling packets in the packet-switching communications network, in particular in the Internet. Service features whose use requires user-channel-related signaling messages are, for example, call transfer, triple subscriber and large conference calls, hold, display charge information, closed user group and call number identification services.

For signaling messages which are used in the line-switching communications network, are independent of the user channel or user connection and which, in particular, (de)activation or registration of service features for private branch exchanges (PBX) which are connected to the line-switching communications network, there is currently no mapping capability onto such signaling packets, as mentioned above, in the packet-switching communications network. Signaling which is independent of the user channel or of the user connection is required, for example, for status checking and for activation and deactivation of service features such as call forwarding, call completion on busy subscriber or on no reply (automatic callback when busy or when there is no answer), outgoing call barring, and message waiting indication.

One feasible form of analog mapping of signaling messages which are independent of the user channel onto signaling packets in the packet-switching communications network based on the mapping of signaling messages which are dependent on the user channel onto signaling packets encounters, in particular, the difficulty that the DSS1 signaling messages used in the line-switching communications network are subject to a different type of transmission mechanism than that for the H.225 signaling packets used in the packet-switching communications network. The transmission of DSS1 signaling messages relates only to a local signaling section, that is to say between a communications terminal or private branch exchange and a switching center. In this case, the transmission of signaling messages is not terminated at the DSS1 protocol level, but is accomplished by means of subordinate protocol layers. In contrast to this, H.225 signaling packets are transmitted point-to-point, that is to say over a number of signaling sections, with the transmission of signaling packets being terminated only after receiving an acknowledgement at the H.225 protocol level. The concepts used in the line-switching communications network for transmitting signaling messages which are independent of the user connection have no corresponding concepts in the signaling protocols used in the packet switching communications network.

The object of the invention is to design a method for transmitting control information between a line-switching and packet-switching communications network as well as apparatuses to support the method, such that the difficulties mentioned initially are overcome.

With regard to a method, this object is achieved by the features specified in the characterizing part of claim 1, and with regard to apparatuses, it is achieved by the means specified in the characterizing parts of claims 12, 13 and 14.

Further refinements of the invention are characterized in the dependent claims.

One major aspect of the invention is that a signaling connection is set up in the packet-switching communications network in order to transmit signaling packets which comprise control information which is independent of the connection and is related to at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network, in order to use the at least one service feature of the line-switching communications network in the packet-switching communications network, by means of this control information, independently of the connection. In this case, the use of this at least one service feature can relate to control, activation or deactivation, or to a request or a status check, or notification relating to the status thereof. In this context, control information which is independent of the connection is related to control information for the use of a service feature, for the transmission of which no user channel connection is required. In other words, the control information can be transmitted independently of the user connection.

This means that it is not just merely conversion or mapping of signaling messages into signaling packets and/or vice versa that takes place, since the setting up of a signaling connection in a packet-switching communications network defines a signaling section between two end points, whose termination is guaranteed. The control information which is transported independently of the user connection in the line-switching communications network and relates to at least one service feature can thus also be transmitted independently of the user connection in the packet-switching communications network, thus making it possible to save transmission resources in the packet-switching communications network.

One advantageous development of the invention provides for the integration of at least one control information item which relates to a service feature in the line-switching communications network in at least one signaling packet which initiates the setting up of a signaling connection. This means that the data blocks provided in the signaling packets are used optimally for transmitting control information.

When standardized DSS1 signaling messages are used in the line-switching communications network and H.225 signaling packets are used in the packet-switching communications network, a further refinement of the invention provides that a standard DSS1 REGISTER message or a standard DSS1 NOTIFY or FACILITY message with a DUMMY CALL REFERENCE (DCR) is integrated in an H.225 SETUP message which is defined in the Standard. It is thus possible to make use of the signaling messages defined in the H.225 signaling protocol for this procedure.

Furthermore, the invention provides apparatuses, in particular, a control unit for conversion of signaling messages, which are used in a line-switching communications network, to signaling packets which are used in a packet-switching communications network, and/or vice versa, a communication device, arranged in the line-switching communications network, preferably a switching device, and a communication terminal which is arranged in the packet-switching communications network, for example an H.323 terminal. These units and devices have, in particular, a module for integration and/or for extraction of user connection-independent control information, which relates to at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network, into and/or out of signaling packets to be transmitted. These apparatuses in particular support the method according to the invention, whose advantages also apply to these apparatuses.

Further refinements of the invention and their advantages will be explained in more detail using exemplary embodiments and with reference to a drawing, in which:

Figure 1 shows a message flow, in which, for example, DSS1 signaling messages, which are independent of the user connection and have no connection, are mapped onto H.225 signaling packets.

Figure 2 shows a message flow, in which, for example, DSS1 signaling messages which are independent of the user connection but are connection-oriented are converted to H.225 signaling packets.

In the exemplary embodiments, all the DSS1 signaling messages are tunneled into signaling packets, that is to say all the control information which there is in the DSS1 signaling message (message type and information elements) is represented by means of suitable parameters (for example nonStandardData, nonStandardControl, tunneledSignalingMessage) in H.225 signaling packets or is written to a separate data block. As an alternative to this, it is possible to transmit the DSS1 information elements directly in the H.225 signaling packets.

Figures 1 and 2 show the following network components, between which signaling messages or signaling packets, identified by steps 1-6 are interchanged. The figures show a communication terminal KE, for example an H.323 terminal, arranged in a packet-switching communications network, for example in the Internet, and a switching center LE, arranged in a line-switching communications network, for example a conventional telephone network. There is a control unit ST for protocol conversion between the two network components KE and LE mentioned. This control unit can also be integrated in one of the two units KE or LE.

Figure 1 also shows two message flows, in each of which one DSS1 FACILITY signaling message with what is referred to as a DUMMY CALL REFERENCE (DCR) is transmitted between the components KE and LE mentioned: in the first case in this arrangement, the H.225 signaling connection which is used for transmission is ended in a manner which particularly conserves resources by the receiver of the H.225 SETUP message, for example by the control unit ST. In the second case (starting from step 3), the time-controlled ending of the H.225 signaling connection is demonstrated, which occurs if the connection is not cleared by the receiver.

In step 1, the communication terminal KE sends an H.225 SETUP message, which contains a tunneled DSS1 FACILITY with the DUMMY CALL REFERENCE (DCR), to the control unit ST and starts a timer T_{KE} . In steps 2a and 2b, the control unit ST transmits the DSS1 FACILITY message to the switching center LE, and uses an H.225 RELEASE COMPLETE message to end the H.225 signaling connection which was previously set up by the communication terminal. When this message is received, the communication terminal stops the timer T_{KE} . In step 3, the switching center LE transmits a DSS1 FACILITY with the DCR to the control unit ST. This may be a response message to the previous FACILITY message. In step 4, the control unit ST sends an H.225 SETUP message, which contains the tunneled DSS1 FACILITY message with the DCR, to the communication terminal KE, and starts a timer T_{ST} . In step 5, the communication terminal KE acknowledges reception of the SETUP message by means of an H.225 CALL PROCEEDING message. In step 6, once a time interval which is defined by the timer T_{ST} has elapsed, the control unit uses an H.225 RELEASE COMPLETE message to end the previously set-up H.225 signaling connection to the communication terminal.

This procedure can also be used analogously for transmitting DSS1 NOTIFY messages which are independent of the user connection.

Figure 2 shows a message flow in which DSS1 signaling messages, for example the REGISTER message, which are independent of the user connection but are connection-oriented are tunneled into H.225 signaling packets.

In step 1, the communication terminal KE sends an H.225 SETUP message, which contains a tunnel DSS1 REGISTER message, to the control unit ST. In steps 2a and 2b, the control unit ST transmits a DSS1 REGISTER to the switching center LE, and acknowledges reception of the SETUP message by means of an H.225 CONNECT message which is transmitted in the direction of the communication terminal KE. In step 3, the switching center LE transmits a DSS1 FACILITY message, which is associated with the same signaling connection which was previously set up with the aid of the H.225 SETUP and DSS1 REGISTER message, to the control unit ST. In step 4, the control unit sends an H.225 FACILITY message, which contains the tunneled DSS1 FACILITY message, to the communication terminal KE. In step 5, the communication terminal uses an H.225 RELEASE COMPLETE message, which contains the DSS1 RELEASE COMPLETE message, to end the previously set-up H.225 signaling connection. In step 6, the control unit uses a DSS1 RELEASE COMPLETE message, which is sent to the switching center LE, to end the DSS1 connection.

There are various feasible mechanisms for ending the H.225 signaling connection disclosed in Figure 2. This connection can be initiated by means of an H.225 RELEASE COMPLETE message, possibly containing a DSS1 RELEASE COMPLETE message, or by means of an H.225 FACILITY message, containing an DSS1 RELEASE message (standardized by the ETSI). This connection can also be ended once a specific time interval has elapsed or once a specific number of message have been transmitted or received.

Patent Claims

1. A method for transmitting control information between a line-switching and a packet-switching communications network, in which signaling messages which are used in the line-switching network and comprise control information are converted into signaling packets which are used in the packet-switching communications network and comprise control information, and/or vice versa, characterized in that a signaling connection (1) for transmitting signaling packets, which comprise connection-independent control information (DSS1 FACILITY with DCR; DSS1 REGISTER) which relates to at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network, is set up in the packet-switching network in order to use the at least one service feature of the line-switching communications network, by means of this control information, in the packet-switching communications network independently of the connection.

2. The method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that at least one control information item (DSS1 FACILITY with DCR; DSS1 REGISTER) which relates to a service feature in the line-switching communications network is integrated in at least one signaling packet (H.225 SETUP) which initiates the setting up of a signaling connection.

3. The method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that the reception of the at least one signaling packet (H.225 SETUP) which initiates the setting up of a signaling connection is acknowledged.

4. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the setting up of a signaling connection is initiated after receiving an acknowledgement (2a), after a defined time interval (T_{KE} ; T_{ST}) has passed, or after a defined number of signaling packets have been transmitted.

5. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the use of the at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network relates to

the control or request, or activation or deactivation, or status check or notification relating to the status thereof.

6. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a data block for the at least one control information item which is to be transmitted and is independent of the user connection is provided within the at least one signaling packet.

7. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that specific parameters for the at least one control information item which is to be transmitted and is independent of the user connection are defined within the at least one signaling packet.

8. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that IP-based protocols are used for transmitting the signaling packets in the packet-switching communication network.

9. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a signaling message which is used in the line-switching communications network and comprises control information is represented by a DSS1 message.

10. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a signaling packet which is used in the packet-switching network and comprises control information is represented by an H.225 message.

11. The method as claimed in one of the preceding claims, characterized in that a standard DSS1 REGISTER message or a standard DSS1 NOTIFY or DSS1 FACILITY message is integrated with a DUMMY CALL REFERENCE in an H.225 SETUP message.

12. A control unit (ST) for conversion of signaling messages, which are used in a line-switching communications network and comprise control information, to signaling packets which are used in a packet-switching communications network and comprise control information, and/or vice versa, characterized in that the control unit (ST) is arranged at the transmitter and/or receiver end of a signaling connection (1), which is set up in the packet-switching communications network, for

transmitting signaling packets, and has a module for integration and/or extraction of connection-independent control information (DSS1 REGISTER; DSS1 FACILITY), which relates to at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network, into and/or out of the signaling packets to be transmitted.

13. A communication device (LE), arranged in a line-switching communications network, characterized in that said device has a module for integration and/or for extraction of connection-independent control information (DSS1 REGISTER; DSS1 FACILITY with DCR), which relates to at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network, into and/or out of signaling packets to be transmitted.

14. A communications terminal (KE), arranged in a packet-switching communications network, characterized in that said terminal has a module for integration and/or for extraction of connection-independent control information (DSS1 REGISTER; DSS1 FACILITY with DCR), which relates to at least one service feature in the line-switching communications network, into and/or out of signaling packets to be transmitted.

10038688.1
200P15293US

Abstract

Method for transmitting control information between a line-switching and a packet-switching communications network

In order to transmit signaling packets which comprise connection-independent control information (DSS1 FACILITY with DCR), which relates to at least one service feature in a line-switching communications network, a signaling connection (1) is set up in a packet-switching network, in order to use the at least one service feature of the line-switching communications network, by means of this control information, in the packet-switching communications network independently of the connection.

Figure 1

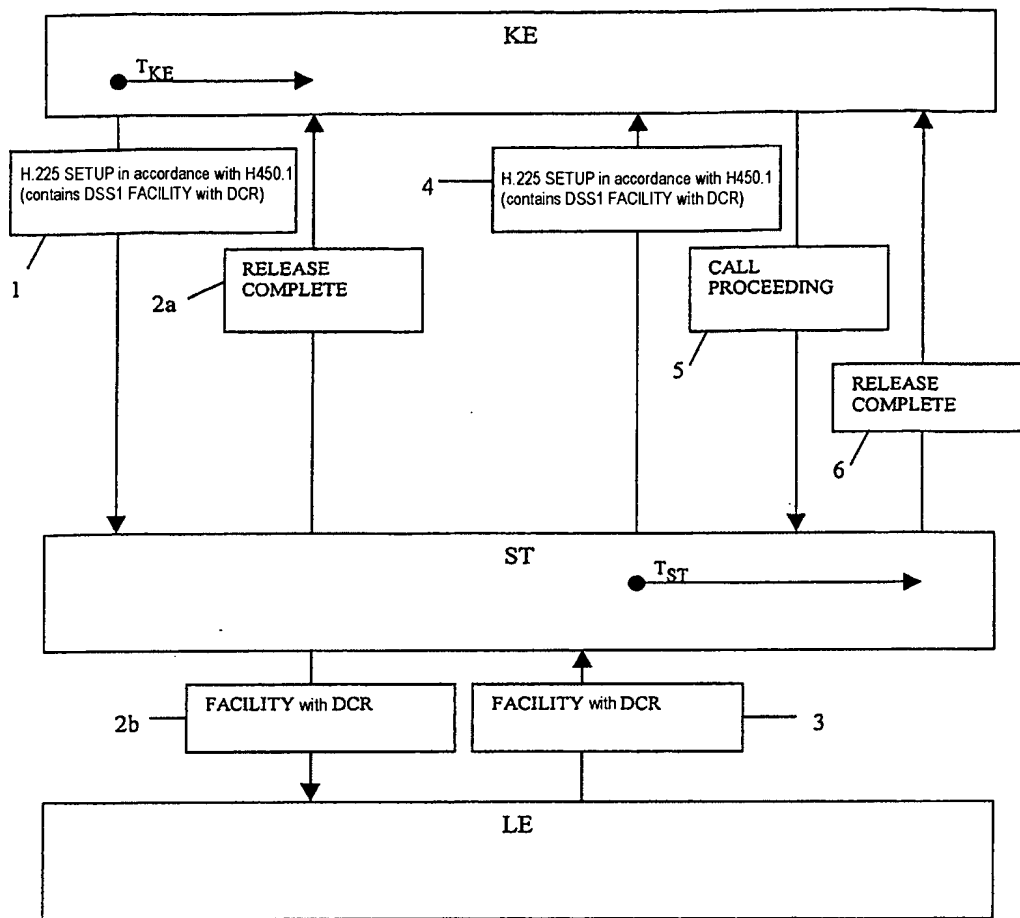


Figure 1

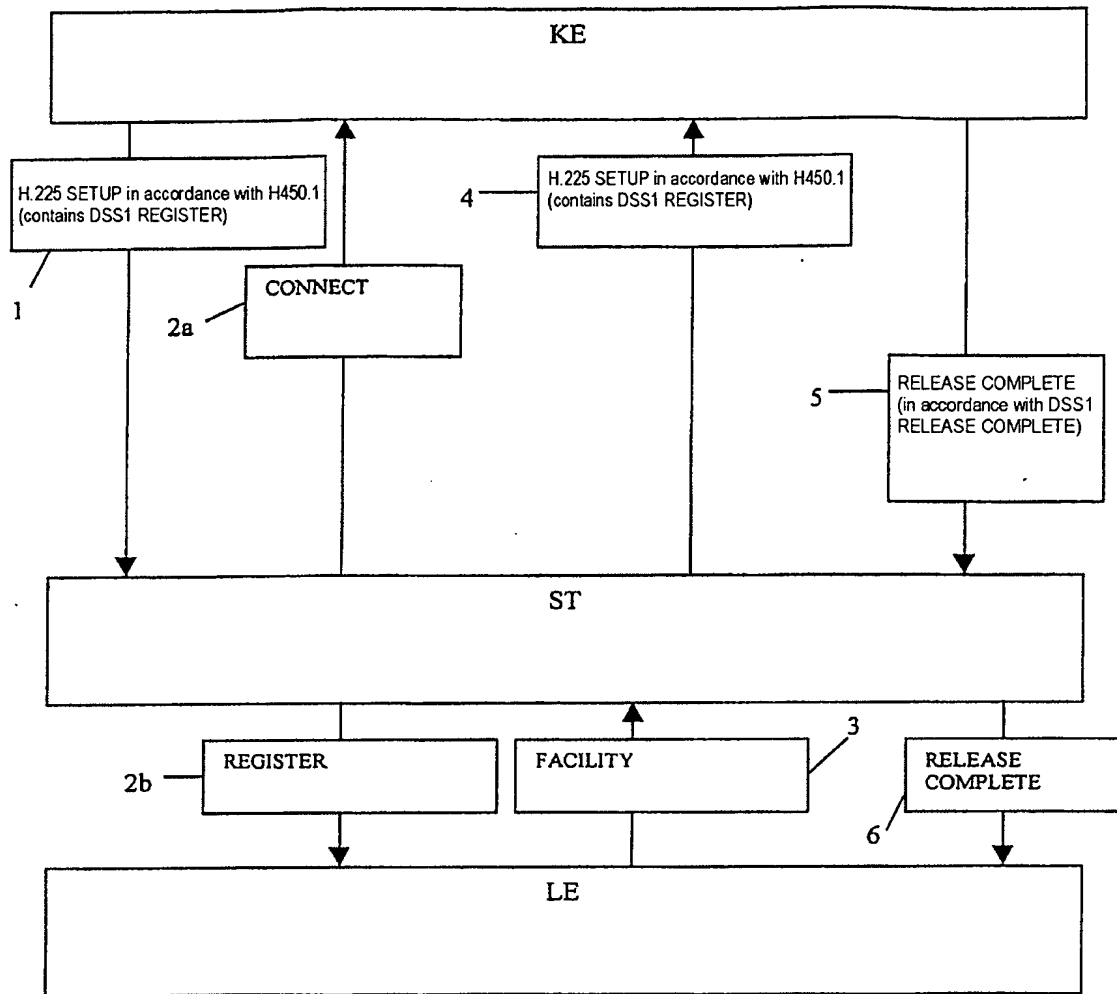


Figure 2

Anmerkungen des Übersetzers

Ihr Zeichen: 2000P15293US

Ihr Auftrag vom: 15/03/2006

Bei der Übersetzung des o.a. Textes schien uns folgendes unklar bzw. unrichtig zu sein.

Seite/Abs./Zeile*	Anmerkung
2/26-29	Hier fehlt etwas

* Jeweils auf den Ausgangstext bezogen. Als Absatz 1 wird auch der Rest eines auf der vorhergehenden Seite angefangenen Absatzes gewertet. Bei der Angabe eines Absatzes bezieht sich die Zeilennummer auf diesen Absatz, ansonsten auf die am Rand angegebene Zeilennummer.